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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Hill's Evergreens



HILL DUNDEE JUNIPER (See Page 6)

D. HILL NURSERY CO.

DUNDEE • ILLINOIS

Evergreen Specialists • LARGEST GROWERS IN AMERICA

THE JAPANESE YEW

EVERYWHERE one goes nowadays the interest in Yew trees is fast increasing. No family of Evergreens has gained such popularity in recent years as the Yews. This interest is easily accounted for. The answer lies in the outstanding merit of the trees in richness of color, variation of form, ease of training and pruning, thriftiness of growth and adaptability to various soils and planting locations.

In the opinion of some botanical authorities there is but one species of Yew, and all commonly recognized species, such as the English, Japanese and American Yews are but geographical variations of the same tree. Whether this is true or not, an essential difference exists in the greater hardiness of Japanese Yews as compared to the tender characteristics of the English Yews. This essential fact precludes the use of English Yews in the central part of our continent, where weather conditions are severe. Even in localities of less rigorous climate, the Japanese Yew in its numerous forms is replacing the English Yew.

The Japanese Yew found its way to England and to Europe generally in the late 1840's or early in the next decade. Robert Fortune, a horticultural explorer of note, brought it to England in 1855, but there is some question if it was not introduced a short time earlier. The fact remains, however, that it was totally unknown to the world outside of Japan, less than a hundred years ago. It was probably about 1860 that Dr. George K. Hall first planted it in America in his New England garden. Following that time it was not generally recognized and used in America until the Holland nurserymen started selling it to their American customers many years later.

As the Yews became more extensively planted in Eastern nurseries,



Foliage and berries of Japanese Yew
(1/2 natural size)

many seeds were gathered and many new forms developed. Many nurserymen selected a few forms, many of which were in turn propagated by cuttings or grafts. This has led to a hopeless confusion of types and names.

The Yew family, known botanically as *Taxaceae*, is composed of several genera, including *Podocarpus*, *Cephalotaxus*, and others. They belong to the conifers, although unlike true conifers, they are dioecious, the two sexes being on different plants.

In the *Taxus* or Yew family there are 7 species. Four of these are found in North America; one in Europe, two in Eastern Asia. Only one of the American species, a low bush, the American Yew (*Taxus canadensis*), a species which inhabits an extensive area in the northern forests of the United States, is of any importance as an ornamental tree. The other American species are scarcely known in horticulture, being confined to small localities

in Florida, in the Far West, and in Mexico.

The English Yews, or *Taxus baccata*, has been one of the most widely used Evergreen trees in England and European countries for centuries. A great many horticultural forms of it exist. The English Yews are hardly only in the localities with less rigorous climate and they are not dependable in the United States, except in the more temperate sections.

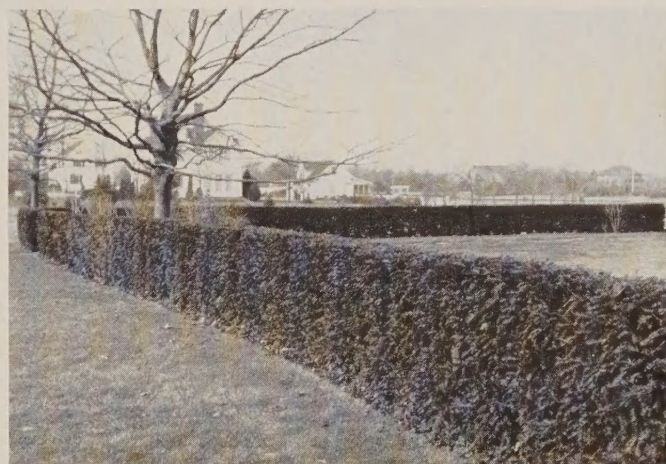
This leaves only the Japanese species (*Taxus cuspidata*) together with its numerous horticultural varieties, and it is in this group that the greatest opportunity lies for horticultural development, and it is this group which we will illustrate and describe in this catalog. The leaves of the Yew are usually flat and in two rows or ranks along the branchlets. In this respect all Yews are quite similar, a fact which accounts for the great difficulty experienced in identifying horticultural variations.

Japanese Yew in Landscape Plantings

THE Yew has long been known as a tree capable of withstanding heavy pruning. This accounts for its wide use as a hedge tree, its use in topiary work, for dwarf edging in flower beds, etc., and in confined areas such as foundation plantings where trees must be maintained in small size for many years. While it is true that Yew trees withstand considerable shade, they are also able to grow in the open sun, and in fact the growth in the sun is usually faster but otherwise no different than when planted in a protected shady spot.

An unfounded opinion, which is rapidly being corrected, is the belief that the Japanese Yews are of questionable hardiness. Here in the Hill Nursery we have severe extremes of temperature, ranging from 100 or slightly more degrees in the summer, to a normal 15 degrees below zero in the winter. The Japanese Yews have not suffered unduly under our conditions of climate. They are planted with good success in the vicinity of Minneapolis and similar points of latitude. The only locality where the Yews suffer badly is in the Great Plains States where there are prolonged periods of severe heat and drouth.

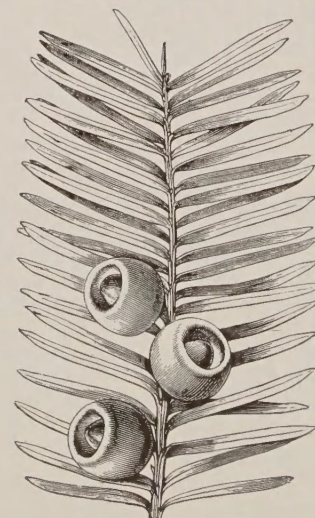
All of the Japanese Yews have certain characteristics in common. The needles are quite similar in appearance. They produce their fruit in the form of a fleshy, cup-shaped scarlet berry. As a family they are unexcelled in their ability to thrive under city conditions and are remarkable in their resistance to smoke and gas.



Japanese Yew makes a perfect tree for tall, medium or low hedges, informal or closely clipped



The variation of forms in the Yew gives interesting contrasts



Scarlet red fruits are always a striking contrast to the waxy green foliage



Upright Japanese Yew and Spreading Japanese Yew on the north side of house

Upright Japanese Yew

(*Taxus cuspidata capitata*) ✓

THIS is the seedling form which normally grows in a pyramidal form, tapering to a point. The exact habit of growth is variable both by nature of the trees themselves and by early pruning and training.

It has a tendency to grow with more than one stem, but trees are usually trained to one stem. It may be grown in a narrow pyramid or developed into a broad form. There are some selected forms propagated by grafting, having exceptionally heavy dark, almost bluish black foliage.

There is a wide-spread misconception that all Yews are very slow growing. This idea has doubtless been developed from the fact that the Yews are long lived and also that the Yews are slow growing under certain conditions. It is a fact, however, that Japanese Yews are more rapid in growth than almost any other species of Evergreens. They are, however, heavy feeders and when heavily fertilized will make an annual growth in excess of the growth of most other kinds of Evergreen trees. It is not uncommon to find a new growth of 18 inches or more on a Japanese Yew when properly fed, with ample moisture conditions, and in a favorable soil.



Upright Japanese Yew (*Capitata*)
Trimmed Specimen



Japanese Yew perfectly at home in the heart of Washington, D. C.

Spreading Japanese Yew

(*Taxus cuspidata*) ✓

THIS type is usually propagated from cuttings. This fact accounts for the great variation which exists in different strains sold under this name. Some are looser growing than others, the color varies among different strains, and the rapidity of growth is also a distinct point of difference. The general character of this tree, however, is as shown in these pictures. They are usually more wide than tall, branch out from the bottom with several stems, and develop into a bush form.

The full development of size is undetermined. The tree shown in the colored picture at the bottom of this page has been planted for 10 years. It is now about 6 feet tall and 8 to 9 feet in spread. Older trees have reached 20 feet or more in width. However, by trimming trees may be easily kept small.

On the north side of buildings, under the shade of other trees, and under similar conditions where other trees prove unsatisfactory, the Yews prove their great value as ornamental subjects.



Spreading Japanese Yew in full southern exposure



Intermedia Yew

The three Yews shown on this page are here illustrated, we believe, for the first time in any catalog. We feel that these trees are all of outstanding merit and we predict they will all find ready acceptance among planters.



Brown's Yew



Hatfield Yew

Intermedia Yew

(*Taxus cuspidata intermedia*)

A FORM developed by the Cottage Gardens, Queens, Long Island. At first glance it closely resembles the old Dwarf Japanese Yew (*Taxus cuspidata nana*), as it has the same heavy, deep green waxy foliage. It is, however, a much faster grower, due perhaps in part to the fact that it starts to grow a week or ten days earlier than other Yews. An ideal subject for hedges or any use requiring trees of dwarf habit.

Brown's Yew

(*Taxus cuspidata browni*)

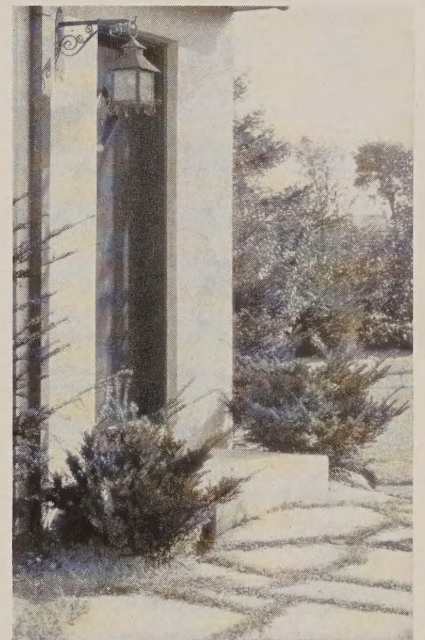
A SELECTED seedling of the *Taxus cuspidata*. Developed by the Cottage Gardens, Queens, Long Island, New York, and named for Mr. Robert Brown of that firm. It has dark, heavy green foliage, is a fast grower and has a most attractive habit. The normal development is somewhat more upright than the true *Taxus cuspidata* as shown in the picture. The exact form may vary somewhat with trimming.

We have sold this variety for the last five years and it has already proven a popular and valuable addition to the Yew family.

Hatfield Yew

(*Taxus cuspidata hatfieldi*)

THIS is one of the more widely known of the hybrid forms developed by the late Mr. Hatfield, for many years superintendent of the Hunnewell Estate at Wellesley, Mass. In habit it resembles the Hick's Yew somewhat, growing with several upright perpendicular stems, nearly as broad at the bottom as at the top. The color is rich dark green, the foliage is heavy and luxuriant.



For shady spots, no Evergreen surpasses the Japanese Yew



Yews are excellent material for foundation grouping



Hick's Yew



Dwarf Japanese Yew



Dwarf Japanese Yew growing in deep shade

Hick's Yew

(*Taxus media hicksi*—*Taxus cuspidata hicksi*)

THIS is a columnar form with branches ascending almost vertically, giving the tree an extremely columnar narrow shape. Introduced by and named for the Hick's Nursery. Although this tree is included in the *Taxus media* group by some authorities, it is, according to the Hick's Nursery, a horticultural form of *Taxus cuspidata* found growing many years ago in the Dana Arboretum, Glencove, Long Island. This is one of the most widely known of the Japanese Yew varieties and is now extensively planted and widely appreciated. It has a good, rich, dark glossy green color and an entirely distinct growing habit, making it easier to identify than most of the other forms.

The growing habit varies a great deal depending upon the method of trimming. Some nurserymen grow the Hick's Yew into cigar shape, others make a broader specimen.

For narrow hedges, the Hick's Yew is very satisfactory.

Dwarf Japanese Yew

(*Taxus cuspidata nana*)

THIS is one of the oldest horticultural forms of Japanese Yew, having been widely known and planted for a great many years. It is almost blackish in color, of extremely slow growth, forming a low, irregular and picturesque outline. Old specimens bear a closer resemblance to Boxwood than any other Evergreen. It has been planted so many years that specimens are not uncommon up to 30 or 40 years old, which are 15 to 20 feet in diameter and up to 4½ to 5 feet in height. This makes an ideal tree for dwarf edging because of its slow growth and compact foliage.

It was formerly known under the name of *Taxus cuspidata brevifolia*, which name was later changed to *Taxus cuspidata nana*. There are, however, at least two distinct forms which are sold under this name, one of which is much darker and closer growing.

Ernest Wilson Praises the Japanese Yew

"The Japanese Yew, for ornamental purposes, is the most useful evergreen. In its different forms it is well suited for growing as a specimen on the lawn, as a low mound or mass near the house, and as a hedge plant; moreover, of all evergreens it best withstands city conditions. No matter what season of the year the Japanese Yew is examined it will be found a thing of beauty. For suburban gardens as for country estates and even for town gardens and parks, it is of all evergreen shrubs the most useful and satisfactory."



Topiary work fashioned with Yews



In constricted areas Dwarf Japanese Yews are most appropriate



The Beautiful Hemlock. Its certain charming gracefulness belongs to it alone. As it endures partial shade and is easily kept trimmed, Hemlock can be put to many uses in landscaping.



Foliage of Hemlock (1/2 natural size)

Canada Hemlock

(*Tsuga Canadensis*)

“MOST graceful of all Evergreens” is the title often bestowed on the Hemlock. Certain it is that few Evergreens can claim the charms of this tree, both in youth and in its elder years. Its long branches droop gracefully to the ground, and the branchlets bend willingly to the breeze.

The common shape of the tree is conical, tapering evenly from a broad base to a long straight thrifty shoot. Most trees have a single main stem, but low wide-spreading trees may have several stems.

The needles are soft and delicate, not more than 1/4 to 1/2 inch long. The color is dark green on top, glaucous or whitish beneath.

Under favorable conditions it grows rapidly. Sunny southern exposures should be avoided on account of possible winter burning. Neither does the tree like extremely dry locations, exposed to scorching winds.

Japanese Spurge

(*Pachysandra terminalis*)

A BROAD-LEAFED evergreen plant growing 6 to 8 inches high and forming a close mat-like growth, formed by planting several plants close together.

When used as an underplanting, it gives finish to your plantings of shrubs, trees and flowers, by covering the bare soil. It helps Evergreens to conserve moisture when planted beneath them, furnishing more of a natural forest condition. It is good for growing on banks and terraces, its fibrous roots and creeping stolons help to hold the soil. It is an excellent plant for a low border along drives and walks. It is an ideal plant for window boxes both winter and summer. It is just the thing for bare spots under trees where grass will not grow. It makes a beautiful and perpetual covering for graves in cemetery planting. It thrives in city yards under smoky conditions. Bulbs may be planted in it. It is also an interesting plant in a rock garden. It is perfectly hardy under all conditions, stands severe freezing without discoloring. It has a bright green, attractive foliage.

It does not have any noticeable flowers, but is favored for its cool, pleasing green leaves. It is not a vine and cannot be expected to climb trellises or walls.



Japanese Spurge in foreground of planting



Dundee Juniper

Chinese Juniper

(*Juniperus chinensis*)

THIS is a native Juniper of Asia where it covers large areas. The needles are sharp and prickly, light green in color with a slightly bluish cast. The average size at maturity is 15 to 20 feet. There is a wide variation in the appearance of the Chinese Juniper. In some trees the scale-like or prickly needles predominate and in others, we find the whipcord foliage, while on most trees the foliage is mixed.

There are numerous forms of the tree grown in nurseries, such as the *Mascula*, the *Femina*, the *Variegata* and others. All of the Chinese Junipers are sun loving trees and do better in full sun, well drained, loose soil. They will thrive in extremely hot locations in poor soil and are therefore popular trees in localities where these conditions prevail.

This is the mother tree of many of our most important ornamental varieties, including the Pfitzer Juniper. The habit of growth varies also. Some trees are quite broad and bushy. Others are more narrow in growth as shown in the colored picture to the right.

In all there are 20 or more horticultural varieties of this tree growing in American nurseries.



Chinese Juniper



Specimen Dundee Junipers in the Hill Nursery

Hill Dundee Juniper

(*Juniperus virginiana pyramidaformia hilli*)

THIS introduction of the Hill Nursery is by far the most valuable Juniper developed within recent years. It originated from a specimen found in the Hill Nursery about 30 years ago. The summer color is grayish green as shown in the illustration on front cover. The winter color on the tree is a purplish plum color which develops after the frost in the fall. This is pictured in the color plate below. It thrives in all sections of the country and is rapidly becoming a great favorite with planters everywhere. It can be trimmed and maintained in a small size, but under normal conditions it grows in a fairly broad and compact pyramidal shape.



Dundee Juniper showing the winter color

Column Chinese Juniper

(*Juniperus chinensis pyramidalis*)

THIS variety was found some years ago by a plant explorer in China. It has the foliage and color characteristics of the Chinese Juniper, but grows in an extremely columnar form similar to the narrow tree shown in the picture above. There are two types; one with blue foliage and one with green foliage. With attention to pruning when the trees are small, specimens of extreme columnar habit, resembling Cypress, can be developed.



Cannart Redcedar

Cannart Redcedar

(*Juniperus virginiana cannarti*)

THIS horticultural variety of the Redcedar has long been one of the leading favorites. It has deep rich green color and runs largely to the whipcord foliage rather than the needle formation. If left untrimmed, the growth is rather open and graceful, but by shearing specimens may be produced to suit the needs of the planter. The picture shown on the left shows the result of a light pruning, but with heavy pruning it produces a tree with more compact growth and more formal outline.

The ultimate growth is up to 20 feet, but by trimming may be kept smaller. In diameter trees may be two to four feet at the base. It has unusually attractive bluish and powdery berries which occur in some trees in large clusters and are most attractive.

Schott Redcedar

(*Juniperus virginiana schotti*)

IN GENERAL appearance this tree resembles the Cannart Redcedar pictured in colors on this page. The growth of this tree, however, is a lighter green, more yellowish green in tint. The branchlet tips are ascending rather than drooping as in the Cannart Redcedar. Some nurseries do not make any distinction between these two forms, but there is actually considerable difference in their appearance.



Goldtip Redcedar

Goldtip Redcedar

(*Juniperus virginiana elegantissima*)

GOLDTIP REDCEDAR never fails to bring forth an exclamation of delight from anyone who views it for the first time. It comes out in spring with rich cream colored tips which gradually darken during the summer and fall until they become almost the color of old gold. It eventually reaches 10 to 15 feet. The branches have a slightly drooping tendency.

When small it forms a rather irregular spreading tree, but has a tendency to gradually take on a pyramidal habit. It deserves a place among the more choice and rare varieties for the finer landscape plantings.



Schott Redcedar



Irish Juniper



Simple plantings are generally the most pleasing. A few, healthy, well-cared-for trees of suitable selection give that pleasing dignity and beauty we so much admire. The tall trees in this picture are Cannart Redcedar. They might be any similar Juniper or Arborvitae. In a shady location Hemlock or Yew would be suitable. The low-growing trees below the window are Pfizer Juniper



Most foundation plantings are made up of trees of contrasting habit; tall narrow trees surrounded by lower ones. In this group the tall trees should be any form of upright Juniper, Arborvitae or Yews. The low forms are such trees as Pfizer Juniper, Mugho Pine, Globe Junipers, Globe Arborvitae, or other low forms

Irish Juniper

(*Juniperus communis hibernica*)

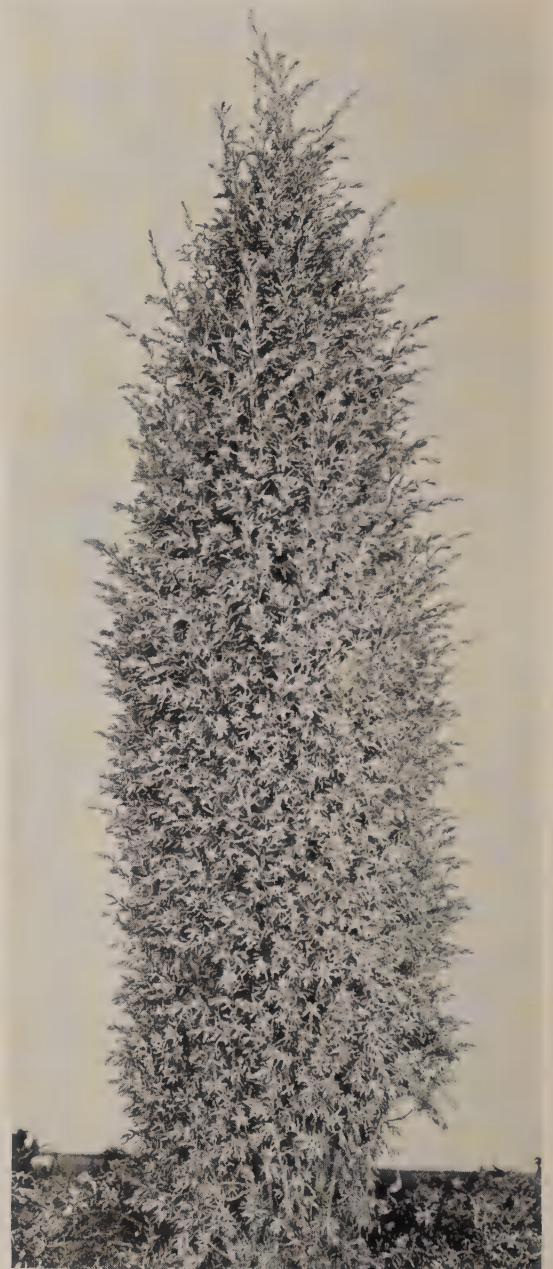
THIS tree is one of the oldest of the ornamental Evergreens, having been widely used for years. It is, however, slightly tender and, except in localities having mild winters, it is frequently burned on the tips. It also has the disadvantage of being rather easily damaged by snow. It forms numerous stems which grow vertically from the base of the tree.

It has a striking appearance and makes a fine specimen, where trees of small growth and formal lines are wanted. The foliage is prickly, whitish beneath. If untrimmed, it will reach twenty feet in height. Diameter at the base is about eighteen inches.

Swedish Juniper

(*Juniperus communis suecica*)

THIS is a Juniper from the north of Europe, more hardy than the Irish Juniper, but quite similar in appearance. The foliage is light, yellowish-green in color. It generally grows to a height of ten or twelve feet, and sometimes, taller.



Swedish Juniper



Silver Redcedar—slightly trimmed

Some knowledge of the time and effort required to grow trees of this character will account for the increased cost of Evergreens as compared to shrubs. Trees such as this one shown in this picture, about 6 feet tall, have been transplanted at least three times and take the nurserymen not less than ten years to grow.

Silver Redcedar

(*Juniperus virginiana glauca*)

THIS is among the outstanding of the horticultural varieties of the Redcedar. It has been known for a great many years, as it appears in old nursery catalogs of English concerns more than sixty years old. Its most outstanding feature is the silvery blue color, which is brightest in spring, darkening somewhat as the season progresses. The new growth is of almost a whitish-blue color.

It is one of the few Evergreens which thrive over the entire country, making a satisfactory tree in the south as well as in the northern states. It grows quite rapidly, eventually reaching twenty feet or more, but may be easily trimmed and maintained in a smaller

size. It must be trimmed at least once a year in order to produce the compactness of growth as shown in the picture above. By more frequent trimming, it may be grown into a specimen of extreme, formal outline.

Like other Junipers of similar characteristics, this tree is of great value in landscaping, not only because of its color, but because it is readily adapted to smaller areas such as foundation-plantings. It makes a beautiful hedge and stands severe trimming very well.

One of the interesting features of this tree is the berries of silver and powdery blue color. This is an added beauty in the various forms in the late summer.



Silver Redcedar—more severe trimming



Silver Redcedar—trimmed to globe form



Pfizer Juniper



Pfizer Juniper

Pfizer Juniper (*Juniperus chinensis pfizeriana*)

"THE handsomest of the Chinese Juniper varieties, the Pfizer, which grows in the form of a low broad pyramid, is the most satisfactory of all Junipers in this climate."

This endorsement of the Pfizer Juniper is given by the Arnold Arboretum, whose business it is to test all trees impartially.

It was originated in Pfizer's Nursery near Berlin, Germany, and introduced to the trade by Ludwig Spaeth, famous German nurseryman and horticulturist. Our original trees were obtained direct from him.

Its great popularity is due to its ability to thrive in all parts of the country and under almost any conditions of soil or exposure. It is one of the few Evergreens that will stand considerable shade, making it of use on the north side of buildings where many varieties are not satisfactory.

There is some variation in color and texture of foliage. If untrimmed in the Nursery, the growth is quite low, but by staking when small, the growth is more nearly like that shown in the colored picture.



Simple planting for a small home

A few well chosen Evergreens may easily transform a bare and drab house into an inviting and cheerful one. There is no place here for Spruces, Firs and large Pines. Rather we should choose Junipers, Arborvitae, and Yews. At the entrance and corners, upright types; beneath the windows, low growing varieties. The actual trees in this planting are Pyramidal Arborvitae, Spreading Japanese Yews, Pfizer Juniper and Andorra Juniper. There are other combinations, of course, which would be just as attractive





This planting shows a good choice of material and an interesting variation of color. The tall trees are Silver Redcedar. The low trees, Andorra Juniper. Others in the group are Pfitzer Juniper, Dwarf Japanese Yew, Mugho Pine, Globe Juniper, and at extreme left for the shady corner, a Hemlock. Such a planting when kept cultivated, fertilized, watered and pruned, will make an attractive grouping for many years



Evergreens properly selected furnish an ideal setting for cemetery memorials



Hill Golden Pfitzer Juniper

(*Juniperus chinensis pfitzeriana aurea*)

THE Hill Nursery Company purchased the tree in 1928 with exclusive rights for propagating and introducing it. Since 1928 we have developed an extensive stock and have tried the tree under all growing conditions.

We now offer this interesting tree with full assurance that it is in every way similar to and equal to the well-known green form except for color. The foliage comes out a clear canary yellow, with many of the stems also yellow, losing some of its bright color during the summer and turning to golden again in the fall.



Japanese Juniper



Hill Japanese Juniper

Andorra Juniper

(*Juniperus communis depressa plumosa*)

A NEW low-growing spreading dwarf Evergreen of most distinctive color and graceful form—a beautiful silvery green in the spring, turning to a silvery purple or pinkish shade in the autumn, as shown in our colored picture, giving a combination of coloring not found in any other tree of this type.

It does not cling so closely to the ground as some of the creeping forms. It lifts its branches about 15 to 18 inches off the ground and for this reason fills a somewhat different need in landscaping.

It is very useful to fill in at the base of taller growing Evergreens, good for foundation groups, for terraces and for rock gardens. It is of particular interest in this way on account of its charming and unusual color.



Creeping Junipers in the Nursery

Japanese Juniper

(*Juniperus japonica*)

THE famous Arnold Arboretum in one of their bulletins says of this tree, "This is the best known of the Prostrate Junipers which Japan has sent to the gardens of America. It is a plant with wide-spreading, creeping stems, bluish green. It has sharply pointed leaves, marked on the upper surface by two white lines. It is perfectly hardy." Very old plants will reach a considerable diameter. It is not uncommon to find specimens six to eight feet across, with a height of only eight to twelve inches. It may, however, be maintained at a smaller size by trimming the branches.

For covering a bank or terrace they provide a beautiful carpet of Evergreen foliage throughout the year. In the rock garden or around a pool these trees find their greatest usefulness in landscaping. They cling to and overhang the rocks in the most graceful manner. When used as a ground cover, always plant a group of several trees, allowing about 3 feet between plants.

Hill Japanese Juniper

(*Juniperus japonica nana*)

THIS interesting form of the Japanese Juniper was discovered in the Hill Nursery, a part of a shipment obtained from Japan many years ago. It is an extremely dwarf and slow growing form, making an impenetrable mat of blue-green foliage, smaller and finer than the usual form. In locations where trees of extreme dwarf habit are desired, this is a tree which we can recommend.



Andorra Juniper in foreground and Silver Redcedar in background

Bar Harbor Juniper

(*Juniperus sabina horizontalis*)

THE colored picture is a photograph taken at the Arnold Arboretum, showing a style of planting which is seldom seen except in extensive grounds. This picture illustrates the color of the tree and general habit. It is, of course, also adapted to small areas, for use on terraces or in rockeries and in similar situations. As the name indicates, the native home of this variety is along the coast of Maine, in the vicinity of Bar Harbor. Centuries of exposure to the rock-bound and wind-swept coast of Maine make this tree unusually rugged.

It has sturdiness, hardiness and the most beautiful greenish blue color, as if it held for its own the reflection of the ocean waves. This tree brought to your garden will bring with it some of the lure of its native home. A true creeper, resting close to the ground. American planters are indebted to the Arnold Arboretum for the introduction of this variety.



Bar Harbor Juniper

Savin Juniper

(*Juniperus sabina*)

THIS is a low, many-branched shrub, sometimes growing four feet in height. It is native in the lower Alps in southern Europe. It also occurs in the Pyrenees in Spain, and in Greece, but always as a mountain plant. Its branches are spreading, dense, clothed with short, straight, tufted branchlets. It has blackish-purple or dark violet berries about the size of small currants. The Savin Juniper has certain medicinal properties which have long been known. In consequence of this, its planting in former times was prohibited in France.

It forms an excellent border to larger evergreens, and is also desirable as a low tree in foundation plantings and for beds of Evergreens. Does well in smoky atmosphere. Can be easily trimmed and kept small.



Von Ehron Juniper

Von Ehron Juniper

(*Juniperus sabina von ehron*)

THIS horticultural variety of the Savin Juniper is not so well known. It is seldom seen in plantings. It is a very fast grower. This gives it a more loose and open appearance, quite different from the Savin Juniper. Judging from the name of this tree, it doubtless originated in one of the nurseries of Germany. It has a deep rich color, and bears both juvenile and adult foliage.



Savin Juniper. Inset and foreground



Vase-Shaped Prostrate Juniper

Vase-Shaped Prostrate Juniper

(*Juniperus communis depressa*, vase-shaped)

THIS tree was found in the Hill Nursery several years ago. It grows more erect than the usual native or seedling type. Its growth is rapid with a grayish-green color and is attractive at all seasons. The foliage is prickly and covers the tree densely.

Golden Prostrate Juniper

(*Juniperus communis depressa aurea*)

THE golden form is very similar in habit to the green variety; the foliage, however, is a brilliant golden color, brightest in the spring and darkening during the winter. Will make a bright spot of contrasting color among the darker Evergreens.

Prostrate Juniper

(*Juniperus communis depressa*)

A VERY vigorous growing, low spreading plant, having many stems. Old plants may extend seven or eight feet, but it may be easily kept small by trimming. It grows very fast as compared to other Junipers. Rarely grows over three feet high, many plants grow even smaller.

The leaves are sharp pointed, gray-green above, silvery white beneath.

The berries are globular, smooth, shining, and dark purple in color, "azure studded."

It grows native over a wide area in eastern and northern America and varies somewhat in its habit, according to the locality. We obtain our seed from Wisconsin as we find this produces the best type. Planted 3 to 4 feet apart in a massed border, it forms an excellent frontage to a group of larger conifers.



Prostrate Juniper. Golden Prostrate Juniper in foreground



Fine Evergreens around the house are as essential as fine furniture inside the house. Few people see the inside of your home. You are judged by outside appearances. Hill Evergreens make you proud of your home, while their attractive beauty will appeal to all who pass by



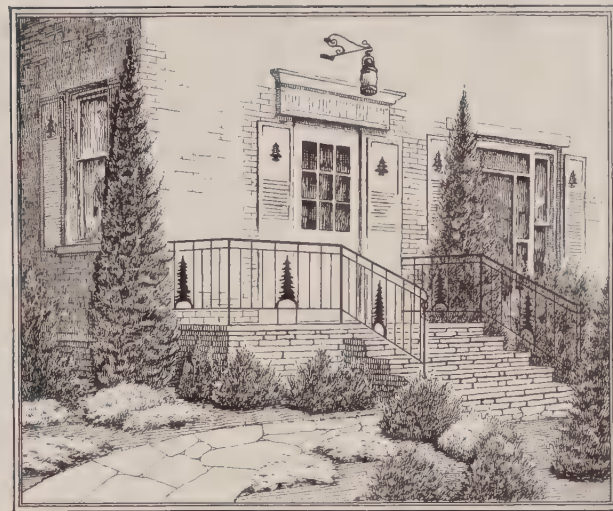
Meyer Juniper

An interesting characteristic of the Meyer Juniper is the various forms which it takes. While normally irregular in habit, specimens may be grown in pyramidal, pointed form, trimmed into low spreading bush form, or into ball shaped specimens. It is a tree which thrives in loose soil, preferably in a very well drained location in full sun with plenty of circulation of air. It does not like heavy soil or crowded conditions.

EVERGREENS serve many uses in beautifying home grounds. Where it is desirable to have a screen or bank of foliage to insure privacy or for other reasons, Evergreens serve the purpose at all seasons. A group such as the one pictured on the right is too closely planted for satisfactory results over a long period. However, it goes to show the interesting variation of foliage and color which can be used in making up such a planting.

The low border at right hand side of picture is Pachysandra or Japanese Spurge. An interesting ground cover plant described on page 5 of this catalog.

In making borders or screens it is usually more satisfactory to make the main planting with tall growing Spruces, Pines, or Firs and base this with low growing Junipers and other varieties which will insure a screen close to the ground.



Entrance planting at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Hill, Dundee, Illinois

Meyer Juniper

(*Juniperus squamata meyeri*)

IT HAS a most unusual color and habit. The leaves are plump, pointed and prickly, and of bright, shining blue color. The foliage appears of different colors when viewed from various angles. There are distinct tones of green, white and pinkish-red, making it the most striking in color of any Evergreens. It grows in an irregular form, as shown in the picture.

The late Frank N. Meyer, plant explorer for the U. S. Department of Agriculture, found this tree in China. The original trees were distributed by the United States Government. It has also been called "Fish-back Juniper."

It makes an ideal planting for the rockery or around a pool. It never fails to attract attention and will prove a source of great interest in your Evergreen plantings.

For rockeries, around pools, or in groups with other trees it is always conspicuous because of its unusual color and shape.





Sargent Juniper

Hill Pyramidal Juniper

(*Juniperus virginiana pyramidalis*)

THIS is an attractive, compact grower, which has rich, dark green foliage. The whipcord foliage predominates. It is a very rapid grower, capable of being trimmed into numerous forms. The natural tendency of this tree is to grow with many stems from the ground, forming an erect bush, but, by training when small, upright specimens are easily produced. This tree is frequently trimmed into ball shapes for formal uses.



A single specimen of Sargent Juniper



Hill Pyramidal Juniper

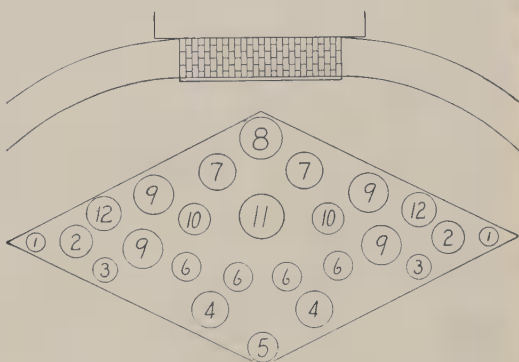
Sargent Juniper

(*Juniperus chinensis sargentii*)

THIS interesting tree was introduced to the Arnold Arboretum by Prof. Sargent, who collected seeds in Japan in 1892. Ernest Wilson, in his book, "The Conifers and Taxads of Japan," writes: "It has proved perfectly hardy, grows freely, and its stems and branchlets overlap one another in such a manner as to form neat, low, wide-spreading masses of green. As a ground cover, this Juniper is the most valuable of all the known kinds."

The planting which is shown in this picture bordering a walk is, of course, composed of many plants growing together. It is not more than eight to twelve inches in height and creeps along the ground to considerable distance. For this reason it is an ideal tree for terraces, for ground cover, or for a border to taller trees. It also serves a good purpose in rock gardens.

While not all nurseries separate this tree into two distinct forms, there is a type with green foliage and slightly different foliage texture, and another type with bluish foliage of the shade shown in this colored print. While this tree is said to grow wild in Japan, it is regarded as a horticultural variety of Chinese Juniper.



Suggestion for an Entrance Planting

(Key for Planting at right)

- (1) 2 Woodward Globe Arborvitae
- (2) 2 Douglas Golden Arborvitae
- (3) 2 Hill Mugho Pine
- (4) 2 Hill Waukegan Juniper
- (5) 1 Berckman Golden Arborvitae
- (6) 4 Cannart Redcedar
- (7) 2 Black Hill Spruce
- (8) 1 Redcedar
- (9) 4 Pfitzer Juniper
- (10) 2 Japanese Yew
- (11) 1 Schott Redcedar
- (12) 2 American Arborvitae





Redcedar



Foliage of Redcedar {1/2 natural size}



Hill Waukegan Juniper

Hill Waukegan Juniper

(*Juniperus horizontalis douglasi*)

SCATTERED throughout the country are numerous forms of creeping Junipers, which vary in color and foliage and habit. This tree takes its name from a locality around Waukegan, Illinois, where it grows along the bluffs of Lake Michigan. This is a selected type which has soft whipcord foliage

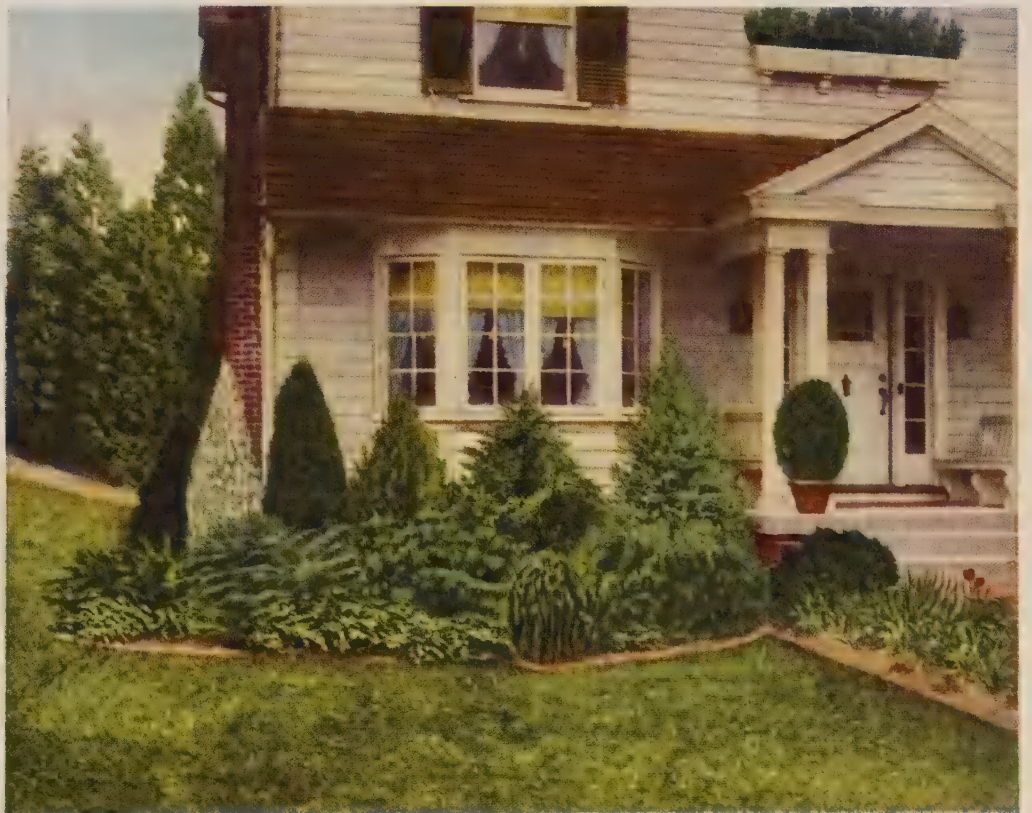
and an attractive pinkish winter color, as shown in the picture above. The summer color is bluish green. It was introduced a number of years ago by the D. Hill Nursery. Like other trees of this type, it is suitable to use for terraces, banks, underplantings and rock gardens.

Redcedar

(*Juniperus virginiana*)

ONE of America's best known Evergreens found in a native state over almost all of the North American continent, east of the Rocky Mountains. This is the mother plant from which numerous horticultural varieties have been selected, including Dundee Juniper, described on page 6.

It is excellent for planting in poor sandy soil and does best where it has good circulation of air and full sunlight. The summer color is a grayish green, but as the winter approaches the tips of the new foliage become pinkish or reddish in color. It may be very readily trimmed into various forms.



In foundation plantings in sunny locations, Junipers are appropriate. Upright growing varieties for background with spreading and creeping forms in middle and foreground

Hill Silver Juniper

(*Juniperus scopulorum Hilli*)

THIS is an American tree which extends over a wide range, from north to south, from South Dakota and Montana down through Colorado, as well as in certain areas on the Pacific Coast.

When grown from seed, it is one of the most variable of Junipers, and produces trees which run from those of extremely narrow habit, to wide, spreading specimens. There is also a great difference in the color and foliage characteristics among the varieties grown from seed.

This species was the hobby of the late D. Hill. He experimented with this tree for more than thirty years, personally selecting unusual types in the Black Hills of South Dakota, from which he developed a large number of distinct varieties, some of which are briefly described below.

Hill Silver Juniper is one which has gained greatest popularity among the forms of the *Juniperus scopulorum*. As shown in the colored picture on this page,

it is of unusual, bluish color and of an attractive, compact growth. Unlike many varieties of Evergreens, this tree is brightest in color during the summer months. Dry weather brings out the color to best advantage. It is not a large-growing tree, probably never reaching more than twenty feet, but it can be trimmed and maintained at a smaller size.

Moonlight Juniper has none of the typical, needle-like formation of foliage of Junipers, but runs to the whipcord foliage, of very light blue color. This peculiar characteristic gives it an unusual appearance.

Blue Moon Juniper is a silvery blue type, which has fine delicate foliage. It grows in a broad, pyramidal shape.

Silver Queen Juniper differs from the others in its very narrow growth and closely growing branches, which ascend almost vertically. It does not spread more than eighteen to twenty inches.



Hill Silver Juniper



Evergreen Rockgarden

In the chart below we have indicated a part of the varieties shown in this picture. Key for the planting shown is given below.

Key for planting shown in colored picture above—
 {1} Colorado Blue Spruce; {2} Meyer Juniper; {3} Spiny Greek Juniper; {4} Andorra Juniper; {5} Hemlock; {6} Japanese Juniper



One of the most compact and shapely of all dwarf slow growing Evergreens is the Spiny Greek Juniper



Spiny Greek Juniper is a good selection where semi-dwarf trees are wanted

Spiny Greek Juniper

(*Juniperus excelsa stricta*)

THIS little tree has been in great favor for many years. It has been more extensively used in the eastern and southern states but is now becoming popular in the middle west.

It requires a sunny dry situation for best development and under those conditions develops a close, dense growth of sharp prickly needles of very glaucous blue color.

The mother tree is a native of Greece and Asia. This horticultural form was first produced many years ago in the Rollenson Nursery at Tooting, England.

Its growth is rather broad, tapering to a pointed terminal top. In this locality trees seldom reach more than four or five feet high with a spread of 2½ to 3 feet. It grows slowly and is, therefore, of great value in foundation plantings and rock gardens.



Trees in foreground are Andorra. Bluish trees in background Silver Redcedar. Upright dark green trees are Japanese Yews. The whole making a pleasing contrast of color and form at all seasons



Koster Redcedar

Koster Redcedar

(*Juniperus virginiana kosteri*)

THIS is a low tree with spreading branches, which spread out almost horizontally, making long stiff branches. This growing habit gives it an in-between style of growth, but somewhat less tall than the Pfizer Juniper and higher than the grafted forms. It has attractive bluish green foliage which it retains throughout the year. This is not a well-known variety, but an old one which we have had in the nursery for many years. It originated in Holland.



Dwarf Alberta Spruce

Nest-Shaped Spruce

(*Picea excelsa nidiformis*)

IT WAS found in cultivation near Hamburg, Germany, and described by the introducer in 1906 as "a round plate-like, fan-forming form with a dense nest-like mass of branchlets where the leading shoot should be."

It is of such extraordinary dense form, so densely branched that one wonders how the light ever gets to the lower branches. Branchlets in tight layers, the whole forming a dense impenetrable head.

It grows slowly, $\frac{3}{4}$ inch to $1\frac{3}{4}$ inch yearly. This is one of the few truly dwarf Evergreens. Ultimate size is a matter dependent entirely upon conditions.



Nest Shaped Spruce

Dwarf Alberta Spruce

(*Picea Conica Glauca*)

ONE of the most interesting oddities among Evergreens. It is of extremely narrow, pyramidal growth, thickly covered with short, close set twiggy branches and clothed in grass green leaves. It is unlike any other Evergreen, both in shape and general appearance so that it always attracts attention.

The parent tree is in the Arnold Arboretum, at Jamaica Plain, Massachusetts. It was found in the Canadian Rockies at Lake Laggan in 1904, by Mr. J. G. Jack, of the Arnold Arboretum staff. Its annual growth is only one-half inch to one inch so that many years are required to raise the trees in the nursery. As it must be grown by small cuttings or grafts, at least ten to twelve years growth is represented in one to two foot trees.

Some of the oldest trees in the country are about five feet high, still retaining their characteristic habits.

It is perfectly hardy in this climate, but there is only one danger for which we must look out. If exposed to the south this little tree may be burned by the winter sun and winds. Snow which easily collects in the dense branches will, if melted by the sun, change to ice and have the effect of a lens. No serious damage will then result, except a browning and shedding of some of the needles. It is advisable, therefore, to shade it toward the south during winter. This is easily done by fastening a piece of burlap to two stakes, setting at the south side of the trees. It prefers a partially shaded, rather moist location, and winter protection is then unnecessary. We can speak from experience as we have tested a group of trees on our own grounds for the last 20 years.

Many planting uses suggest themselves for this little tree. For formal effect in terraces and gardens and rock gardens, it is proving of great interest and value.

"Witches Brooms" is the name given to the curious, nest-like deformities found at times on otherwise normal trees. They are a dense, thick growth of small twigs and branches thought to be formed by insect irritations. When grafts are taken from these growths, an extremely dwarf tree will frequently result. Many of the dwarf types of Evergreens in the trade, particularly dwarf Spruce, were developed from these curious freaks.



Evergreen trees are ideal subjects for screens and heavy borders. They retain their branches to the ground and when planted closely together as in this picture they are effective, both as a protection from wind and as a screen for any purpose. Trees in the foreground of this planting are Concolor Fir, Koster Blue Spruce and Austrian Pine



Black Hills Spruce



Snow has blown down from the wings of night. Trees grow majestic in their ermine. The young Spruce is a princess, clothed in alabaster and ebony

Black Hills Spruce

(*Picea canadensis albertiana*)

THE Black Hills Spruce is hardiest of all Spruces—symmetrical, compact and bushy in habit of growth; in fact, the very smallest trees soon form round, sturdy, compact bodies. As the tree grows and develops, it continues to carry this particular style of growth and generally becomes the most compact-growing specimen of the Spruce family; even in old trees the lower branches are retained, thus forming a close ground cover.

The foliage varies from green to bluish tint, and all trees are remarkable for their bright, fresh color.

When fully matured, it reaches 25 to 40 feet in height and requires 10 to 12 feet for spread of branches. For this reason it is used mainly for individual specimens, for backgrounds, borders and in places away from buildings. However, as it is a slow grower, it can remain in close quarters for several years and is often seen in foundation plantings and similar places. Situations should be selected which provide sun at least part of the day.

Spruces comprise one of the most important genera of Evergreens for planters in the northern part of the United States.



A winter's drive through Highland Park in Rochester, New York, is no less interesting than the same road in summer. It is winter that makes us appreciate evergreens. When other trees have lost their leaves and stand shivering in the cold and snow, the warm green colors of the evergreens give cheer and color to the winter landscape.



Koster Blue Spruce



Specimen Koster Blue Spruce in the Hill Nursery



Matured specimen of Koster Blue Spruce

Koster Blue Spruce

(*Picea pungens kosteri*)

Glistening Silver Blue in Color

FEW Evergreens have obtained the popularity of the Blue Spruces. The seedling form known as the Colorado Blue Spruce (*Picea pungens glauca*) is native to an extensive region in the Rocky Mountains, extending from New Mexico north, most extensively in Colorado. It is a magnificent tree in its native stands. Those of the most bluish color are found in deep gorges of high altitudes.

When planted from seed, a small proportion of the trees develops the bright blue color. The great majority are of greenish cast, or only a slightly bluish tendency. The form which is most generally planted and for which greatest demand exists, is the selected trees with the bright blue foliage. Like many of the highly-colored Evergreens, this bluish color is a bloom or sheen, a sort of powdery substance on the outside of the needles. For this reason its color is less pronounced during the winter months, and brightest during the late spring and summer.

While the seedling form makes a beautiful and symmetrical tree, it is but seldom that an unusual blue specimen develops. For this reason, many of the more choice trees to be seen in plantings are one of a number of selected horticultural varieties which have been propagated by grafting.

Chief among these is the Koster Blue Spruce, a variety of many years standing, originally selected and propagated by one of the leading nurseries of Holland, which name it bears. Grafted trees are uniform in color, all reproducing bright blue color.



Norway Spruce



Norway Spruce Foliage (1/2 natural size)

Norway Spruce

(*Picea excelsa*)

THIS tree is doubtless more familiar, at least to persons in the northern and eastern states, than any other Evergreen. It has been planted for so many years, and so extensively, that it is looked upon almost as a native species. Its tall, drooping, dark, somber, green color is a familiar sight along country roads, in old cemeteries, and around farm homes. This tree, together with the European Larch and the Scotch Pine, comprised the first plantings made in the Hill Nursery Company in 1855.

Norway Spruce is widely distributed throughout central Europe, obtaining great size and girth, up to two hundred feet. Because of its wide distribution, there is some variance in the characteristics of the trees from different localities. Generally, those seeds collected from the more northern latitudes are superior.

Having been grown for ornamental uses for several hundred years, it is only to be expected that a large number of horticultural varieties has developed.

It is thoroughly hardy, robust, and thrifty both on damp and on higher dry soil, and will doubtless remain, for generations to come, one of the most familiar sights of the American landscape, particularly in the central western states.



The raising of Christmas Trees for resale has been found a profitable investment. Persons having waste land or cheap land who are located near to larger centers of population will find a ready market for Norway Spruce trees grown for the Christmas Tree market. If you are interested in obtaining further information, we will be glad to send details upon request



The living Christmas Tree! It gives joy to the owner and cheer to all

Douglas Fir

(*Pseudotsuga douglai*)

MORE Douglas Firs are doubtless planted than any other Fir. It is a tree which does exceptionally well over a large part of the United States, except in the extreme south.

It is not uncommon to find an old specimen sixty feet or more, with a spread of branches up to twelve feet in diameter. The tree has a very commendable habit of retaining its lower limbs in old age, which attribute greatly adds to its beauty.

There is considerable variation in the color of the foliage. Many trees are soft blue in color. Frequently, horticultural varieties are grown by which this characteristic is insured. When produced from seeds, however, only a small number are of bluish color; the others range from light to dark green.

It is a rapid grower and has long, graceful branches, less stiff than the Spruce. The foliage is not sharp and stiff, but soft, flexible, and also fragrant. It seems to thrive under conditions of shade better than most trees of this type and will stand considerable crowding.

The value of Douglas Fir as an ornamental tree can hardly be overstated. It is an outstanding tree.

(Illustrated at right)

Cork or Arizona Fir

(*Abies arizonica*)

THIS tree gets its name from its very whitish, almost pure cork bark. In color it is one of the bluest of the Firs, rivaling the Blue Spruce. The underside of the needles is extremely whitish, or pale blue in color. It grows rather slowly and makes a narrow pyramid of unusual shapeliness.

Its native home is in a small area in the Francisco Mountains, in northwest Arizona.



Cork or Arizona Fir

A hedge or screen of Douglas Fir. Trees planted 4 feet apart.





Concolor Fir (1/2 natural size)

Concolor or White Fir

(*Abies Concolor*)

ONE of the most outstanding firs, because of its ability to withstand severe winter conditions, is the Concolor, or White Fir. While the Concolor Fir grows in its native range over a considerable north and south area in the Rocky Mountains, trees of the most desirable habit, color, and hardiness come from Colorado.

These trees are widely recommended by all writers on Evergreens as the one Fir best-suited to withstand conditions of heat and drought and are generally the most satisfactory of all Firs.

There is some variation in the color and the foliage of the Concolor Fir. Many trees are of a decidedly bluish color; others are green. All, however, run toward a slightly glaucous tint. In ultimate developments there is a wide variation in what may be expected of this tree. In forest conditions, when planted close together, it reaches to a considerable height, but trees planted in ornamental plantings generally do not reach more than fifty or sixty feet, with a considerable spread of branches, perhaps as much as ten to twelve feet. When small, these trees have a tendency to grow rather irregular and for a few years do not make a symmetrical, even growth. When fully established, however, they carry a beautiful, even spread of branches and are one of the most beautiful of all Evergreens of this type.

Concolor Fir is useful in landscape work in various ways. There is hardly a tree among all Evergreens which is more beautiful when used as a single specimen. It is also useful in forming screens, heavy borders and wind breaks.

A well-known evergreen authority writes: "Concolor Fir is the showiest of all Firs, because it is the nearest to blue. In my opinion it is the cheeriest of all evergreens in winter. It retains its lower branches, has no insect enemies, and is the best Fir tree to withstand heat and drought."

The detailed picture above shows the foliage of Concolor Fir, approximately one-half natural size.

On the right is a picture in natural colors of a specimen of Concolor Fir photographed at the Hill Nursery. This tree was approximately nine feet in height. It has had some trimming, in order to produce a compact growth. The color is slightly more bluish than most Concolor Fir. The correct color is more nearly as shown in the small foliage picture above

Firs

(*Abies*)

THE family of Firs is of great value in landscaping. They have a symmetrical, shapely form, and, when properly selected for their site, they are long-lived. In old age they develop into majestic subjects.

The localities of the world which produce most of the Firs are the Cascade Mountains of Oregon and Washington, the Rocky Mountains, particularly in Colorado, Japan, and some countries bordering on the Mediterranean Sea.

There are approximately thirty species of Fir in cultivation. In addition, there are probably an equal number of horticultural varieties. It is a characteristic of most Firs

that they require a moist, but well drained soil, and that they thrive better in a humid climate. For this reason the beautiful and immense Firs of the far northwest, such as the Silver Fir, Cascade Fir, Great Silver Fir, and the Red Fir are not suited to planting in the middle west, the northern or the southern states.

Likewise, many of the interesting Japanese Firs, such as the Nikko Fir, the Veitch Fir, and the Sakhalin Fir, are not permanently satisfactory in the great central area of the United States.

The Nordman Fir, from the Caucasus Mountains, the Greek Fir, or the Algerian, or Pinsapo, the Spanish Fir, are of little value in that part of the United States subject to severe cold, or drying winds, or extreme heat.



The Leading Dwarf Evergreen
HILL MUGHO PINE
Genuine True Dwarf Type



The white tips show the new growth. This appearance is given the trees in late May and early June

HILL MUGHO PINE is grown from a selected strain of seed which produces the true, many-stemmed, low-branched, dwarf type. In a very limited locality in the mountains of central Europe the seed of this true type is gathered. It is a high altitude plant which grows high up on the mountain sides.

It does not have one main stem or trunk, but numerous stems which branch out close to the ground, spreading horizontally and then turning upward in even, regular growth. The color is deep green in summer and winter.

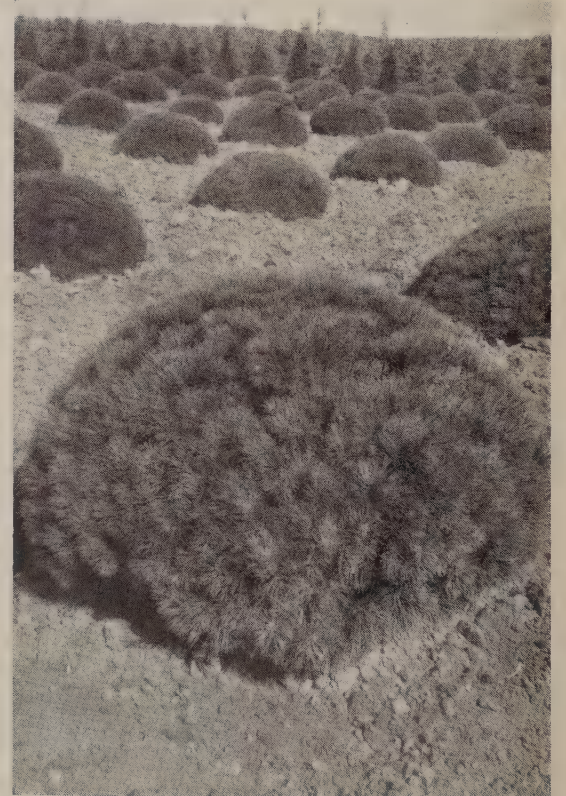
It seldom grows over 4 to 5 feet tall, but spreads out 6, 8 or more feet in diameter when full grown. By annual shearing it can be kept as small as desired; in fact, the trees shown in the bed planting on this page were kept for several years at a height of not more than 8 inches and 3 feet in diameter.

The old definition "Short and stout and round-about" fits the Hill Mugho Pine. The growth is dense and the plants are thickly covered with heavy, dark green needles.

Hill Mugho Pine is a tree which is fairly tolerant of shade and it will grow on the north side or the shady side of a building quite successfully. It is without question the outstanding dwarf Evergreen tree for all-round uses.



This bed is on our nursery grounds. By trimming the trees can be kept small and low for several years



Choice trimmed specimens of Hill Mugho Pine



Austrian Pine foliage (1/2 natural size)

Austrian Pine

(*Pinus nigra*)

THE one Pine which unquestionably stands in greatest favor, at least in the Middle West, is the Austrian Pine. Few trees show such remarkable resistance to the trying conditions of city planting. Gas and smoky atmosphere have little effect on its growth. It also proves very satisfactory for seashore planting.

It has such a rich, deep, green color that it is known in some parts of Europe as the Black Pine. The needles are two in a sheath, straight and slender, and four to five inches long.

In older trees which are planted in the open the branch spread often nearly equals the height, but in its native forests of Europe it is a tree of considerable size, of eighty to one hundred twenty feet.

Josiah Hoopes, American nurseryman and horticulturist, wrote in 1867 as follows: "This valuable tree, although of comparatively recent origin, being unknown previous to the year 1835, has gradually worked itself into public favor, until at the present time it ranks as one of the most popular species and one of the few

well-known Pines that are extensively planted. The numerous, rough branches are placed regularly around the tree and impart a massive appearance. The rather long, rigid, dark green leaves are remarkably beautiful when viewed from a distance. It also adapts itself to almost every soil and situation, but prefers a rich, light loam, with a well drained subsoil and in such grows rapidly, and speedily forms a tree. Taking into account its rapidity of growth and the certainty with which it will produce an effect, and owing also, in a great measure, to the peculiar prominence of its general outline, we consider it unrivalled."

The passing years have failed to diminish in any way the enthusiasm of American planters for this fine Evergreen. It has for many years surpassed all other Pines of the upright growing type in number of trees sold in leading Evergreen nurseries.

Dwarf Evergreens in assorted colors and shapes make interesting material for rock gardens and for planting around pools





Scotch Pine



600 Acres Devoted to Growing Evergreen Trees. Offices and Packing Houses in left foreground.

Scotch Pine

(*Pinus sylvestris*)

THIS Pine is said to have greater geographical distribution than any other Pine, as it is spread over almost the whole of Europe and into Asia. There are numerous geographical variations, many of which have been named and cultivated, making it necessary to specify the origin of the seed in order to insure trees of any desired type.

In its native forest it ranges up to one hundred feet, but in cultivation is rather a small tree. Young trees are usually formal in outline, with a straight stem, branching regularly. In old age, with the loss of lower branches and the top branches increasing in size, it forms a flat, irregular growth. This gives the tree a very picturesque outline. In old specimens the bark may be described as cinnamon-brown or reddish, a characteristic which quite easily distinguishes this tree from the other Pines.

It is useful for wastelands, as it grows well on dry, sandy soil where many other Pines cannot survive. The leaves are about three inches long, twisting into a loose spiral, and giving it a rather odd appearance.

It is the best known Evergreen of the British Isles, where it formerly grew in a native state in Scotland. Here it is called "Scots Pine" or "Scots Fir."

This tree has been planted in the United States for a great many years and is a familiar sight throughout the great Central West, both in villages and around farm homes. There are many horticultural varieties of it.

Doubtless, one important reason why this tree has been so widely planted is the unusual rapidity of growth. In this respect it ranks first among the Pines which grow in the vicinity of northern Illinois, at least.

A Word About The Hill Nursery

The Hill Nursery, comprising 600 acres, is stretched along the Fox River Valley, adjoining the village of Dundee, Illinois, 40 miles northwest of Chicago, near Elgin.

This Nursery was established in 1855, having been owned and operated over several generations by the Hill family.

By specializing in one product, Evergreen trees, we have been able to build up a reputation for high quality, large assortment and reasonable prices among our customers located in all parts of the country. As shown nearly in the center of this picture, we operate 22 greenhouses which are devoted exclusively to the propagation of cuttings and grafts. Other large areas are set aside for seedlings and small transplanted stock.

The picture shown embraces but one end of the Nursery which extends for a distance of more than 3 miles from end to end.

Visitors are always welcome at the nursery. During the shipping season, beginning in the fall about September 15th and continuing until cold weather, we operate the sales yard where fresh dug trees are always on display in good assortment. The sales yard is also operated during April and early May.

We have facilities for shipment of stock to any part of the country and we are long experienced in safe and economical methods of packing and handling of trees.



An old tree in miniature. The Japanese Table Pine

Japanese Table Pine

(*Pinus tanyosha globosa*)

Interesting Dwarf Form

IT HAS an attractive light green color with characteristic long, slim needles, soft and flexible. Our original trees were imported some years ago from Japan. It is reproduced by grafting.

Dwarf forms among the Pines are not numerous. This one is especially valuable because of its unique habit, entirely distinct from other Evergreens. It grows on a short, stout trunk, branching out evenly in numerous branches, forming a flat, table-like top.

Old trees develop a spread of three to four feet, but it remains only about two or three feet in height at the most.

White Pine

(*Pinus strobus*)

WHITE PINE has long been of great commercial value for timber. It formerly grew abundantly throughout the northern Lake states, where it is the largest of all native Evergreens.

It grows very fast. Its needles are 3 to 4 inches long, soft, flexible, and, unlike most other varieties, there are five needles in each little bundle or sheath. It is able to grow well on both dry and moist soil and on rich or poorest soil. It will also endure some shade for a number of years.

White Pine is a beautiful object planted alone, its horizontal branches slightly curving upward. It will also bear considerable crowding which makes it adapted for use in close growing screens, backgrounds or windbreaks.



An ideal spot for Hemlocks. A shady hillside. A quiet and restful spot, given the grace of the permanent loveliness of the graceful Hemlock



White Pine



As an informal hedge, screen or border, American Arborvitae is most satisfactory because of its dense growth



American Arborvitae used as sentinels for entrances

American Arborvitae

(*Thuja occidentalis*)

THE American Arborvitae is the mother tree from which upward of fifty distinct types have been developed, varying in color from deep green to bright golden and ranging in size from little dwarfs to tall, pyramidal specimens. It likes a sunny location but will stand some shade. A moist location is preferred. Stands trimming well, and for this reason is widely used for hedge purposes. The rate of growth and ultimate height depend largely upon conditions. It usually grows bushy at the bottom and tapering toward the top.

Trees of this genus are of ancient origin, it having existed throughout the northern hemisphere in early periods of the earth's history. Its introduction into American gardens took place at the beginning of landscape development in America. It was probably the first American coniferous tree cultivated in Great Britain, having been introduced prior to 1597, in which year it was mentioned by Gerrard in his "Historie of Plants."

The foliage is flat, arranged in sprays of lacy dark green, pungent scale-like leaves.

Ware Arborvitae

(Siberian)

(*Thuja occidentalis Wareana*)

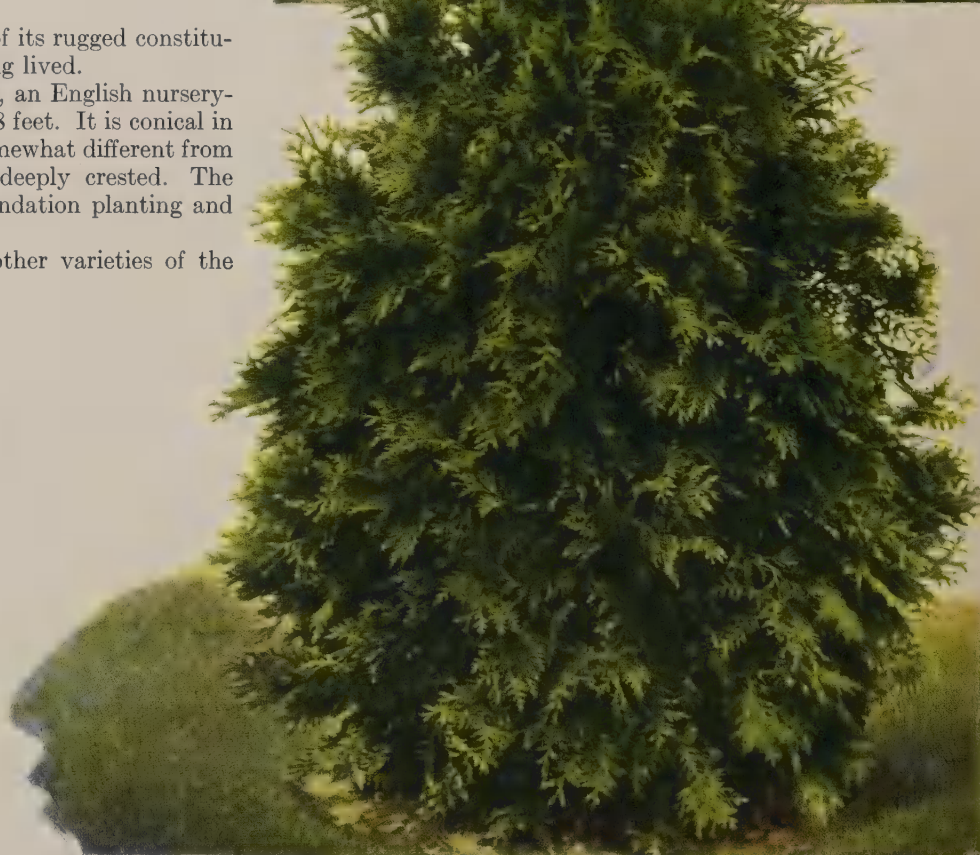
THE name Siberian has been given to it because of its rugged constitution. A symmetrical, compact grower, very long lived.

Raised by and named for Mr. Thomas Ware, an English nurseryman, who produced it about 1850. It matures at 6 to 8 feet. It is conical in outline and covered with dark green foliage which is somewhat different from the American Arborvitae, being much heavier and deeply crested. The branches are short and stiff. It is much used for foundation planting and frequently for hedges.

It has a great advantage not possessed by most other varieties of the arborvitae family. It keeps a good green winter color.



Foliage of Arborvitae (1/2 natural size)



American Arborvitae. The leading Evergreen hedge plant. Equally attractive as a specimen

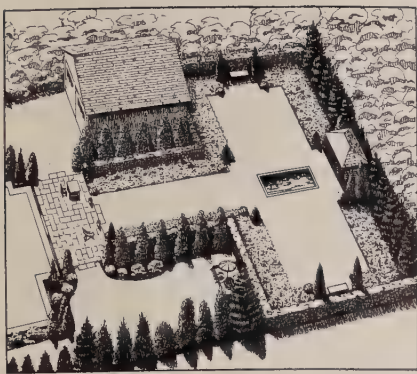


Figure 1

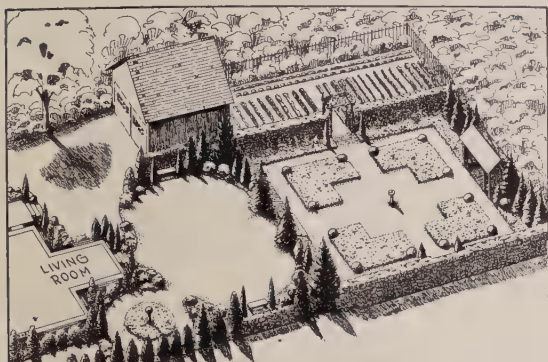


Figure 2



Figure 3

The Outdoor Living Room

THERE may be different designs for the outdoor living room which may be used for the same grounds. It will be seen that these three sketches represent the same lot with the garage in each case in the same position. In the formal style of planting, (figure 1), the lines are straight and the areas are of geometrical design. Space is provided for beds of flowers, and the lawn is kept open except for a rectangular pool. As in the case of the other designs also, Evergreens are used as a background, at the end of the lot, as well as in groups.

In the semi-formal plan, (figure 2), there is an area immediately adjoining the living room which is arranged in informal and irregular design, and an additional area in the rear devoted to a small vegetable garden and a flower garden. A garden shelter is situated so as to give a view of the flower arrangement. It is necessary with such a design that everything be kept neat and in perfect order.

The naturalistic treatment (figure 3) is likely the one that will appeal to most people. Evergreens play a prominent part in this plan, both in the outline of the entire garden, as well as in various groups and specimens used in the rock garden and pool. There is less work of maintenance in a living room of this design than in the other designs shown here. The open expanse of lawn, the background of colorful Evergreens, make a most pleasing picture.

Woodward Arborvitae

(*Thuja occidentalis woodwardi*)

THERE are many forms of Globe Arborvitae, most of which are similar in appearance to the picture below. The Woodward is one of the leading forms as it maintains a natural globe shape without trimming. Under good conditions it will reach 3 feet in diameter and about the same height. It is especially good for formal designs, tubs and urns.



Pyramidal Arborvitae

Hill Pyramidal Arborvitae

(*Thuja occidentalis pyramidalis*)

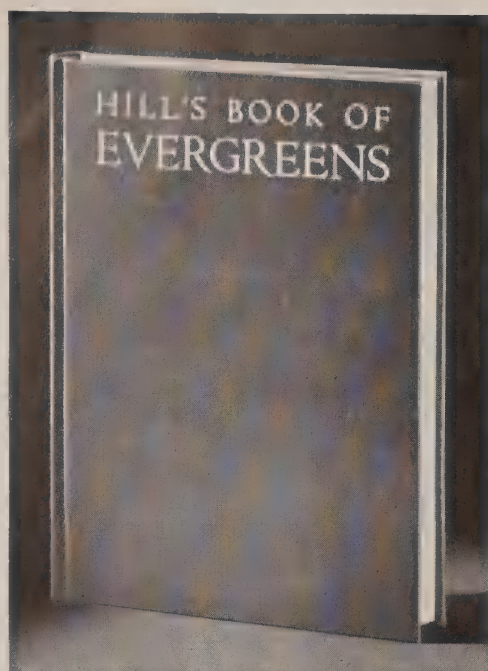
THE Hill Pyramidal Arborvitae has become an essential part of almost all landscape plantings in the Middle West. It furnishes the necessary tall narrow effects for foundation plantings, is a great favorite for entrances and is often seen in formal gardens or for markers in gardens of various kinds.

On account of its rapid growth, its bright green color, its shapely even pyramidal habit, and ease of trimming, it ranks among the first half dozen leading Evergreens in this section of the country.

The improved Hill Pyramidal Arborvitae is a result of many years' expert attention. It grows narrow trees twenty feet high, seldom spreading over two feet in diameter. Under favorable conditions trees reach considerable height, but may be freely cut and trimmed and thereby kept within any bounds necessary.



(Inset) Woodward Arborvitae. Assorted Junipers and Arborvitae in foundation planting



\$3.50 Postpaid

THIS is an authentic and complete book on the subject of Evergreens, written in non-technical language. Published by America's largest and oldest Evergreen Nursery, with a background of eighty years' specializing in Evergreens. Written for amateurs so they can understand it.

This remarkable book securely bound in green cloth is 7x9½", nearly one inch thick. It contains 320 pages and 360 illustrations. Copy will be mailed anywhere in the United States, postpaid, with the privilege of returning the book if it fails to meet expectations.

The following list of chapters indicates the manner in which every phase of the subject is presented in complete and interesting detail.

- CHAPTER 1—Evergreens as the Geologist Sees Them.
- CHAPTER 2—The Recorded History of Trees.
- CHAPTER 3—Evergreens in Religion and Folk Lore.
- CHAPTER 4—Poetical Tributes to Evergreens.
- CHAPTER 5—Botanical Names and Pronunciation.
- CHAPTER 6—Color in Evergreens.
- CHAPTER 7—Some Foliage Characteristics in Evergreens.
- CHAPTER 8—Observations on the Rate of Growth in Evergreens.
- CHAPTER 9—New Races of Evergreens.
- CHAPTER 10—Dwarf Evergreens.
- CHAPTER 11—Evergreen Families of the World.
- CHAPTER 12—The Flowers of Evergreens.
- CHAPTER 13—Cones and Seeds.
- CHAPTER 14—Evergreen Seed Collecting.
- CHAPTER 15—Methods of Propagating Evergreens.
- CHAPTER 16—Root Pruning and Transplanting.
- CHAPTER 17—How to Plant Evergreens.
- CHAPTER 18—Transplanting Season.
- CHAPTER 19—Soil Requirements for Evergreens.
- CHAPTER 20—Peat Moss—What It Is and Does.
- CHAPTER 21—Fertilizers for Evergreens.
- CHAPTER 22—How and When to Water Evergreens.
- CHAPTER 23—Winter Care of Evergreens.

- CHAPTER 24—How to Prune Evergreens.
- CHAPTER 25—Weights and Shipping Information.
- CHAPTER 26—How to Label Your Evergreens.
- CHAPTER 27—The Home Nursery.
- CHAPTER 28—Diseases, Insects and Injuries.
- CHAPTER 29—Notes on Landscaping and the Use of Evergreens.
- CHAPTER 30—Foundation Plantings and Entrances.
- CHAPTER 31—The Outdoor Living Room.
- CHAPTER 32—Specimen Planting.
- CHAPTER 33—Evergreens for Screens and Heavy Borders.
- CHAPTER 34—How to Build a Pool—The Rock Garden.
- CHAPTER 35—Garden Lighting.
- CHAPTER 36—Evergreen Windbreaks.
- CHAPTER 37—Evergreen Hedges.
- CHAPTER 38—Evergreens for Window Boxes and Tubs.
- CHAPTER 39—Evergreens for Use in the Cemetery.
- CHAPTER 40—A Word for Reforestation.
- CHAPTER 41—Profits in Raising Christmas Trees.
- CHAPTER 42—Fir (Abies) and Cedar (Cedrus).
- CHAPTER 43—False Cypress (Chamaecyparis).
- CHAPTER 44—Cypress (Cupressus) and Cryptomeria.
- CHAPTER 45—Juniper (Juniperus), Larch (Larix), Umbrella Pine (Sciadopitys).
- CHAPTER 46—Spruce (Picea).
- CHAPTER 47—Pine (Pinus).
- CHAPTER 48—Yew (Taxus).
- CHAPTER 49—Arborvitae (Thuja).
- CHAPTER 50—Hemlock (Tsuga).

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LARGEST GROWERS IN AMERICA
DUNDEE, ILLINOIS

TERMS AND INFORMATION

When to Plant Hill Evergreens

Spring season: About April 1st until May 15th, depending upon weather conditions.

Fall season: From the middle of September until the ground freezes, usually in late November.

Our Guarantee

WE guarantee that all goods purchased from us will be as represented, true to name, and prove entirely satisfactory upon arrival. We do not guarantee the trees to grow. Where conditions warrant we will make replacements at one-half price.

Terms of Payment—Cash with Order

Adjustment

Any errors or omissions in the filling of the orders will be satisfactorily adjusted if we are notified promptly upon receipt of shipment.

Rates

Five trees of the same variety and size will be furnished at the 10 rate, 50 of the same variety and size at the 100 rate, 250 of the same variety and size at the 1,000 rate.

In case of any error on our part, it is mutually agreed between the purchaser and ourselves that we shall not at any time be held responsible for a greater amount than the original price of goods, and orders are accepted with this understanding.

There are no charges for packing or delivery to the railroad station. Prices are subject to change without notice.

Delivery Charges

Freight or express charges are at customer's expense. In the absence of definite shipping instructions we will use our best judgment, shipping by parcel post, express or freight. Small trees not balled and burlapped usually can be sent by express. Balled and burlapped stock can be shipped either by express or freight. We always try to ship by whatever method that serves the customer's interest best. Arrangements may also be made to deliver by truck at reasonable expense to nearby customers.

Not all of the trees described in this catalog are available every season, altho it is our aim to grow all of these varieties and some others.

If no price list accompanies this catalog, we will gladly mail a price list on request.

PRICE LIST OF HILL EVERGREENS FOR SPRING 1942

To Accompany Hill's Descriptive Catalog

For Descriptions And Illustrations See Catalog For Pages Indicated

Note: Varieties and sizes become exhausted as the season progresses. This list shows items available as of this date.

Page 2

	Each	10
<u>UPRIGHT JAPANESE YEW</u>		
1½-2 feet xxx B&B	\$ 4.00	\$ 37.00
2½-3 " xxx B&B	7.00	65.00

SPREADING JAPANESE YEW

15-18 inch xxx B&B	\$ 5.00	\$ 47.00
1½-2 feet xxx B&B	6.50	60.00

Page 3

INTERMEDIA YEW

1½-2 feet xxx B&B	\$ 6.50	\$ 60.00
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BROWN'S YEW

Heavy:

3 - 3½ feet xxx B&B	\$19.00	\$180.00
3½-4 " xxx B&B	22.00	200.00

HATFIELD YEW

2 - 2½ feet xxx B&B	\$ 7.00	\$ 65.00
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Page 4

HICK'S YEW

2 - 2½ feet xxx B&B	\$ 4.00	\$ 35.00
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DWARF JAPANESE YEW

10-12 inch xx B&B	\$ 3.50	\$ 32.00
15-18 " .xx B&B	4.50	43.00
15-18 " xxx B&B	6.00	55.00
1½-2 feet xxx B&B	6.50	60.00
2 - 2½ " xxx B&B	8.50	80.00

Page 5

CANADA HEMLOCK

1½-2 feet xxx B&B	\$ 1.90	\$ 17.00
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JAPANESE SPURGE

	Per 100	Per 1000
6 - 8 inch x	\$12.00	\$100.00
8 - 10 " x	14.00	120.00

Page 6

CHINESE JUNIPER

No stock available

COLUMN CHINESE JUNIPER

18-24 inch xx B&B	\$ 2.00	\$ 18.00
3 - 4 feet xxx B&B	6.50	60.00
Extra choice heavy specimens:		
12-14 feet xxxxB&B	\$50.00

HILL DUNDEE JUNIPER

18-24 inch xx B&B	\$ 2.00	\$ 18.00
3 - 4 feet xxx B&B	7.00	65.00
Extra choice heavy specimens:		
8 - 9 feet xxxxB&B	\$45.00
9 - 10 " xxxxB&B	50.00

Page 7

CANIART REDCEDAR

18-24 inch xx B&B	\$ 2.00	\$ 18.00
3 - 4 feet xxx B&B	5.50	50.00
Extra choice heavy specimens:		
9 - 10 feet xxxxB&B	\$50.00

SCHOTT REDCEDAR

Extra choice heavy specimens:		
8 - 9 feet xxxxB&B	\$35.00

GOLDTIP REDCEDAR

Extra choice heavy specimens:		
5 - 6 feet xxxxB&B	\$20.00

Page 8

IRISH JUNIPER

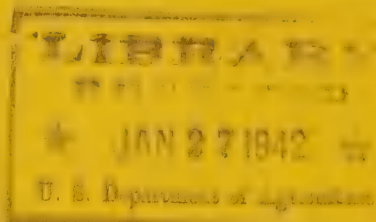
2½-3 feet xxx B&B	\$ 5.00	\$ 45.00
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SWEDISH JUNIPER

No stock available

5 of same variety and size at 10 rate; 25 at 100 rate
Each x indicates one transplanting. B&B signifies balled and burlapped

All Prices F.O.B. Dundee, Illinois



Page 9

	Each	10
<u>SILVER REDCEDAR</u>		
5 - 6 feet xxx B&B	\$10.50	\$100.00
6 - 7 feet xxx B&B	12.50	120.00
Extra choice heavy specimens:		
8 - 9 feet xxxxB&B	\$35.00

SILVER REDCEDAR GLOBES

36x36 inch xxx B&B	\$ 9.00	\$ 80.00
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Page 10

PFITZER JUNIPER

15-18 inch xx B&B	\$ 1.90	\$ 17.00
18-24 inch xx B&B	2.40	22.00
1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -2 feet xxx B&B	4.00	35.00
2 -2 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet xxx B&B	5.50	50.00
Extra choice heavy specimens:		
5 - 6 feet xxxxB&B	\$40.00

Page 11

GOLDEN PFITZER JUNIPER

15-18 inch xx B&B	\$ 1.70	\$ 15.00
18-24 inch xx B&B	2.20	19.00
1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -2 feet xxx B&B	4.00	35.00

Page 12

JAPANESE JUNIPER

12-15 inch xx B&B	\$ 1.60	\$ 14.00
1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -2 feet xxx B&B	2.50	20.00

HILL JAPANESE JUNIPER

1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -2 feet xxx B&B	\$ 3.50	\$ 30.00
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ANDORRA JUNIPER

15-18 inch xx B&B	\$ 1.90	\$ 17.00
1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -2 feet xxx B&B	4.50	40.00

Page 13

BAR HARBOR JUNIPER

No stock available.

SAVIN JUNIPER

2 -2 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet xxx B&B	\$ 2.00
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VON EHREN JUNIPER

15-18 inch xx B&B	\$ 2.20	\$ 19.00
2 $\frac{1}{2}$ -3 feet xxx B&B	4.50	40.00

Page 14

	Each	10
<u>VASE SHAPED PROSTRATE JUNIPER</u>		
15-18 inch xx B&B	\$ 1.90	\$ 17.00

GOLDEN PROSTRATE JUNIPER

15-18 inch xxx B&B	\$ 2.50	\$ 22.00
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PROSTRATE JUNIPER

No stock available.

Page 15

MEYER JUNIPER

12-15 inch xx B&B	\$ 2.00	\$ 18.00
15-18 inch xxx B&B	3.50	30.00

Page 16

HILL PYRAMIDAL JUNIPER

No stock available.

SARGENT JUNIPER (GREEN FORM)

1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -2 feet xxx B&B	\$ 4.50	\$ 40.00
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SARGENT JUNIPER (BLUE FORM)

12-15 inch xx B&B	\$ 1.90	\$ 17.00
1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -2 feet xxx B&B	4.50	40.00

Page 17

HILL WAUKEGAN JUNIPER

No stock available.

REDCEDAR

2 $\frac{1}{2}$ -3 feet xxx B&B	\$ 3.00	\$ 25.00
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Page 18

HILL SILVER JUNIPER

No stock available.

MOONLIGHT JUNIPER

1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -2 feet xxx B&B	\$ 3.00	\$ 25.00
---------------------------------	---------	----------

BLUE MOON JUNIPER

No stock available.

SILVER QUEEN JUNIPER

No stock available.

5 of same variety and size at 10 rate; 25 at 100 rate
Each x indicates one transplanting. B&B signifies balled and burlapped

All Prices F.O.B. Dundee, Illinois

Page 19

SPINY GREEK JUNIPER

15-18 inch xxx B&B \$ 3.50 \$ 30.00

KOSTER REDCEDAR

No stock available.

Page 20

DWARF ALBERTA SPRUCE

15-18 inch xx B&B \$ 2.40 \$ 22.00

1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -2 feet xxx B&B 4.00 35.00

BEST SHAPED SPRUCE

10x10 inch xx B&B \$ 1.60 \$ 14.00

18x18 inch xxx B&B 5.00 45.00

Page 21

BLACK HILL SPRUCE

Extra heavy choice specimens:

8 - 9 feet xxxxB&B \$45.00

9 -10 feet xxxxB&B 50.00

Page 22

KOSTER BLUE SPRUCE

1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -2 feet xxx B&B \$ 4.50 \$ 40.00

7 - 8 feet xxx B&B 40.00

Page 23

NORWAY SPRUCE

2 - 3 feet xxx B&B \$ 3.00

Page 24

DOUGLAS FIR

18-24 inch xx B&B \$ 2.00 \$ 18.00

2 -2 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet xxx B&B 2.40 22.00

2 - 3 feet xxx B&B 3.50 30.00

3 - 4 feet xxx B&B 5.50 50.00

6 - 7 feet xxx B&B 15.00

7 - 8 feet xxx B&B 17.00

Extra heavy choice specimens:

10-12 feet xxxxB&B \$50.00

12-14 feet xxxxB&B 55.00

CORK OR ARIZONA FIR

No stock available

Page 25

CONCOLOR OR WHITE FIR

5 - 6 feet xxx B&B \$20.00 \$.....

6 - 7 feet xxx B&B 24.00

7 - 8 feet xxx B&B 30.00

Page 26

HILL MUGHO PINE

30x30 inch xxx B&B \$ 7.00 \$ 65.00

Extra heavy choice specimens:

36x36 inch xxxxB&B \$20.00

Page 27

AUSTRIAN PINE

No stock available.

Page 28

SCOTCH PINE

18-24 inch xx B&B \$ 1.60 \$ 14.00

2 -2 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet xx B&B 1.90 17.00

2 - 3 feet xxx B&B 3.00 25.00

3 - 4 feet xxx B&B 3.50 30.00

Page 29

JAPANESE TABLE PINE

Extra heavy choice specimens:

5 x 5 feet xxxxB&B \$25.00 \$.....

WHITE PINE

No stock available.

Page 30

AMERICAN ARBORVITAE

7 - 8 feet xxx B&B \$11.00 \$100.00

8 - 9 feet xxx B&B 13.00 120.00

WANE ARBORVITAE

3 - 4 feet xxx B&B \$10.00 \$.....

Page 31

WOODWARD ARBORVITAE

No stock available

HILL PYRAMIDAL ARBORVITAE

1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -2 feet xx B&B \$ 1.70 \$ 15.00

5 of same variety and size at 10 rate; 25 at 100 rate.
Each x indicates one transplanting. B&B signifies balled and burlapped.

All Prices F.O.B. Dundee, Illinois

SIZES FOR NURSERY PLANTING

For the benefit of customers who wish to buy small plants to grow on for future use, we offer the following assortment of once and twice transplanted trees. This is the same stock which nurserymen buy for their own nursery plantings. Orders cannot be filled for long lists of miscellaneous quantities. Orders must conform to uniform bundles as indicated, bundles of 5 of a kind. These sizes are not suitable for immediate landscape use, but must be grown on in a garden or nursery for several years.

ONCE AND TWICE TRANSPLANTED EVERGREENS

		Inches	Per 10	Per 100
Pfitzer Juniper.....	xx	6-8	3.50	30.00
" "	xx	8-10	4.50	40.00
" "	xx	12-15"	9.00	70.00
" "	xx	15-18	100.00
Golden Pfitzer Juniper.....	xx	6-8	3.00	28.00
Andorra Juniper.....	xx	8-10	4.50	40.00
Spiny Greek Juniper.....	xx	6-8	3.50	32.00
" " "	xx	8-10	4.50	40.00
Cannart Redcedar.....	xx	15-18	12.00	100.00
Silver Redcedar.....	xx	15-18	12.00	100.00
European Larch.....	xx	18-24	6.50	60.00
White Spruce.....	xx	10-12	3.50	28.00
Black Hill Spruce.....	x	6-8	2.25	20.00
" " "	xx	8-10	3.00	28.00
" " "	xx	10-12	3.50	32.00
Norway Spruce.....	x	6-8	1.50	12.00
" "	xx	10-12	3.50	28.00
" "	xx	12-15	4.00	34.00
Colorado Spruce.....	xx	8-10	3.50	28.00
Tigertail Spruce.....	x	6-8	2.25	20.00
Mugho Pine.....	x	3-4	1.50	12.00
" "	xx	4-6	4.00	34.00
Austrian Pine.....	xx	10-12	4.00	34.00
Scotch Pine.....	xx	10-12	4.00	34.00
" "	xx	12-15	4.25	40.00
Douglas Fir.....	xx	10-12	4.00	36.00
Upright Japanese Yew.....	x	6-8	3.00	24.00
Spreading Japanese Yew.....	xx	4-6	2.00	17.00
" " "	xx	8-10	5.00	44.00
Brown's Yew.....	x	4-6	3.00	24.00
" "	xx	6-8	5.00	44.00
Hill Pyramidal Yew.....	x	4-6	3.00	24.00
" " "	xx	8-10	6.00	54.00
Hick's Yew.....	x	4-6	2.00	16.00
" "	xx	8-10	4.00	36.00
American Arborvitae.....	xx	12-15	3.50	30.00
Pyramidal Arborvitae.....	x	4-6	2.00	18.00
" "	xx	10-12	4.00	36.00
" "	xx	18-24	7.50	70.00
Ware Arborvitae.....	xx	12-15	5.50	44.00
Woodward Arborvitae.....	x	4-6	2.00	18.00
" "	xx	10-12	4.50	40.00
Hemlock.....	x	4-6	1.75	14.00
"	xx	8-10	4.50	40.00
"	xx	10-12	5.50	50.00
"	xx	15-18	9.00	70.00

5 of same variety and size at 10 rate; 25 at 100 rate

Each x indicates one transplanting

All Prices F.O.B. Dundee, Illinois

HILL JUNIPER GRAFTS

For Delivery During April And May Only

For the benefit of customers who are interested in planting small Juniper grafts, we offer the following assortment. These trees are approximately 8 to 10 inches high, are removed from pots in which they have been grown and are individually wrapped to insure safe handling in shipment. These trees are not intended for landscape use, but are suitable to plant out in the garden to develop over a period of 3 or 4 years until they have reached a size suitable for landscape use.

Note: Nursery stock is unlike other commodities in that only a fixed amount of stock is available for the season's delivery. When a size or variety is sold out there are no more for the season. Stock is offered, therefore, subject to being unsold. Early orders are necessary to insure delivery.

Price, 55 cents each

GRAFTS

Keteleer Juniper	Von Ehren Juniper
Golden Pfitzer Juniper	Chandler's Silver Juniper
Blue Column Chinese Juniper	Silver Glow Juniper
Blue Sargent Juniper	Meyer Juniper
Green Sargent Juniper	Burk's Juniper
Vase Shaped Prostrate Juniper	Cannart Redcedar
Japanese Juniper	Silver Redcedar

Dundee Juniper

HILL EVERGREEN SEEDLINGS

Seedlings must be planted in beds, as recommended in complete planting instructions accompanying each shipment.

Sold only in bundles of 50 of the same variety and size. Orders should call for multiples of 50.

Small lots of seedlings can be sent by parcel post or express, not prepaid.

SEEDLINGS

	<u>Inches</u>	<u>Per 100</u>	<u>Per 1000</u>
Chinese Juniper.....	8-10	\$ 12.00	\$ 100.00
Colorado Juniper.....	6-8	8.00	70.00
Redcedar.....	4-6	7.00	60.00
European Larch.....	8-10	6.00	50.00

